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irritated skin
inflammation
redness
itching
Acnex 99

THE KABUL TIMES

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affections
of every kind
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C I B A

VOL. V, NO. 135.

KABUL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1966, (SUNBULA 14, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

National Fund Ordinance Gets Official Approval PM Decree Makes Law Operative

KABUL, September 5, (Bakhtar).—The ordinance governing the formation and function of the National Fund has been approved by the Cabinet and endorsed by His Majesty the King, and has become operative through a decree issued by the Prime Minister's Office.

The text of the ordinance follows:

A. Definition:
Article 1: The National Welfare Fund is made up of the total funds received from different sources to finance welfare projects. Expenditures will be made from this fund for welfare projects whether or not for that particular purpose funds were appropriated in the state budget.
B. Aims:
Article 2: Money from the National Fund can be spent on the following:
—assistance to destitute prisoners.
—establishment of village, primary and vocational schools where state funds have not been allocated.
—establishment of public libraries.
—construction of bridges, culverts, dirt roads, and works not included in development projects but which are deemed of immediate importance.

—financial assistance to health institutions to prevent serious outbreak of diseases.
—financial assistance for the repair of holy and historical edifices.
—sharing government expenses in programmes to fight famine.
—financial assistance to establish reform schools.
C. Financial Resources:
Article 2: The National Fund will be financed from the following sources:
—all donations and endowments of real or legal entities.
Comment: goods and property endowed will be utilised, with due consideration to the interest of the general public for purposes envisaged by the person or legal entity.
—funds and assets of real persons which are willed to the National Fund.
—assets of those who have no legal heir subject to agreement of the state.
—funds raised by raffles and lotteries held by the National Fund.
—funds paid to the National Fund for Zakat and Isqat.
D. Authorisation of Expenses.
Article 4: Those who can authorise expenses prescribed in Article two are His Majesty the King, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
E. Administration of the Fund:
Article 5: The National Fund will be administered from the expenses of the State and within the framework of the Finance Ministry.
Article 6: Expense documents will be prepared in accordance with state regulations and sent to the Finance Ministry.
Article 7:
Expenses of the National Fund do not come under the restrictions of the state budget.
Article 8:
Control of the expenses of the National Fund will be in accordance with the state regulations.

Delegation To Discuss Completion Of Power System

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Samad Salim left Kabul for the FRG and France yesterday at the head of a delegation. The delegation will discuss with FRG and French officials matters related to completion of the electricity distribution system in Kabul and its expansion to accommodate the output of Naghlu and Mahipur power plants.
Members of the delegation are Eng. Abdullah Gulijan, President of Department of Industries, Hamidullah Hamid, President of Afghan Electricity Institute, and Eng. S. Mahboub, chief of the distribution network.
Eng. Salim and Eng. Gulijan, after their visit to the FRG and France will visit England to discuss matters related to the Bost edible oil plant which is being set up with English credit.
Eng. Hamidullah and Eng. Mahboub, will later go to Poland to discuss provision of equipment and material for the distribution networks of the provinces.

Delegation Back From Study Tour

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation which visited Lebanon, Iran and Turkey under the auspices of U.S. AID to study the financial and banking systems in these countries returned to Kabul yesterday.
The delegation included S. Kazimi, head of the department of revenues in the Finance Ministry, Zia Hamayoun Nourzoi, president of the treasury, and G.H. Jawini, director of foreign trade in D'Afghanistan Bank.
They spent two weeks looking into the operation of banking institutions, ministries of finance, central banks, and studied the economic plans of these countries.

Construction Of 200-Bed Hotel To Begin Soon

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—"I expect the construction work on a 200-bed international hotel in Baghe Bala, near Kabul city, will begin before the end of this year," Eng. Abdul Hai Kazi, President of the Afghan Construction Unit said yesterday. Kazi was returning to Kabul after 45 days in England where he held discussions with the English company which will be involved in the construction work.
English companies will invest 70 per cent of the 2,300,000 pounds required to build the hotel. Afghan enterprises will invest the other 30 per cent.
Before his return to Kabul Eng. Kazi also visited the FRG to negotiate construction of the Afghan Woolen Mill in Kabul, a hospital, Nejat high school, and grain silos in Kandahar and Herat which are to be financed by grants, or credits from the FRG. The Afghan construction unit and a FRG company will undertake these projects jointly.

STOP PRESS



Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee speaking at the inauguration of the Pakhtia agriculture development project Saturday in Gardez, capital of Pakhtia province.

Tito Wants Party Reorganised

BELGRADE, Sept. 5, (DPA).—President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia Sunday forecast a central committee meeting of the country's League of Communists to discuss a reorganisation of the party.
Tito said the meeting would be held either by the end of September or early next month, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.
According to Tito, who is also secretary general of the League, the reorganisation aims at making the party more effective.

In the recent past party members had not played the role which belonged to it, Tito said, adding that the central committee was responsible for this development because "it adhered to classical methods of work which did not suit the present stage of dynamic social development in Yugoslavia."

Tito expressed the view that communists need not necessarily hold leading posts in enterprises. He added that many people other than communists had already managed individual enterprises.
However, Tito underlined the leading role of the League in general. "We should not guide and command, but we should direct people ideologically," he said.

Erhard Faces Defence Crisis On Return From Scandinavia

BONN, September 5, (AP).—Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, displaying buoyant good humour, returned Sunday from a week-long Scandinavian tour and said he was not fearful about the political problems still confronting him here.

Awaiting him was a new demand from the opposition Social Democratic party that he relieve Defence Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel for his handling of the nation's military leaders.

Von Hassel, with Erhard's backing, has replaced the armed forces and air force chiefs because of policy differences.

VISITS SUCCESSFUL

The chancellor did not comment directly on the crisis, except to say that he was continuously kept informed of developments during his absence. He added:

"I have no fears about the coming week in Bonn." The chancellor described his visits to Norway and Sweden as successful.

The crisis broke with the resignation of three top generals, including the head of the armed forces and the chief of the air arm. They have now been replaced. This part of the crisis is over.

But unrest still remains below the surface and now a lot of it is expected to come to light. Last week the Bundestag's defence committee heard Defence Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel and his two main antagonists: General Heinz Trettnier, the former ins-

pector-general, and Lieutenant General Werner Panitzki, the ousted air force chief. Then Hassel was permitted a rebuttal.
Monday the two generals may get another opportunity to state their position. Testimony is also expected from Hassel's civilian deputy and one of the generals' prime targets.

Everyone concerned insists he agrees that in a democracy the top command must be in civilian hands. This quarrel is whether FRG soldiers should have more rank and say than they do now.

As things stand, Gen. Ulrich de Maiziere, Gen. Trettnier's successor, is subordinate to Gumbel and on a level with two other civil service officials. Officers complain the civilians boss them around at all levels.

AFTER THE WAR

For a decade after World War Two there was no FRG army. Many disillusioned with war and nationalism, were against having one. But it was decided to have a new kind of force, devoted not to national interests but to defence.

There was to be no more general staff. All forces were to get integrated into an Atlantic command. Civilian administrators were to have an important new role in the Defence Ministry.

Now the purpose and efficiency of all this is being questioned. "The newly introduced separation of the civilians from the chain of command was allegedly designed to ease things for the soldiers, but the real purpose was to check up on them," Gen. Trettnier charged at the committee hearing.

The emphasis now is on improving relations with the Soviets, not on strengthening defences. Kurt Schmuck, the FRG Minister for Economic Affairs, is off on an unprecedented official visit to Rumania.

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De Gaulle To Watch French Nuclear Test From Cruiser

PARIS, September 5, (DPA).—The explosion on the test ground of the South Pacific Mururoa atoll of a "manipulated" French atom bomb is to be the final highlight of President de Gaulle's world tour next Saturday.

The President will watch the experiment from a safe distance on board the cruiser De Grasse. He will be accompanied by his Defence Minister and the Minister for Scientific Research and Nuclear Affairs.

The detonation, which is still depending on favourable weather conditions, will be the third in a current series of five to six nuclear explosions on the new test

ground in the Pacific.
The last experiment was made last July 19.

ON A BALLOON

This time the nuclear device is to be sent aloft on board a balloon and to be ignited at an altitude of about 500 metres.

Soon after the explosion, General de Gaulle will inspect the network of buildings and installations of the test ground from a helicopter.

Following 11 days of absence from Paris, the French President began the new week on the French island possession of New Caledonia, east of Australia. He had arrived there Saturday from Cambodia—the politically most important place on his itinerary.

The President's programme is taking a course similar to that seen on his frequent tours of French provinces—he laid a wreath at the war memorial, addressed the crowd in the main square of Noumea, the capital, talked to civic leaders and went to church to attend mass.

TALKS ON NICKEL

De Gaulle's talks with politicians yesterday mainly centred on the country's nickel production.

New Caledonia is the world's third largest nickel producer—next to Canada and the Soviet Union. Some politicians have raised the demand that foreign, and particularly American, companies share nickel exploitation on the island.

Among de Gaulle's discussion partners were also the Chiefs of the French Pacific islands of Wallis and Futuna, who call themselves Kings.

The French President will spend his third day on New Caledonia today before he makes a trip to the Franco-British condominium of the New Hebrides Tuesday.

He is to return to Noumea the same day and will fly on to Tahiti Wednesday.

Borders Crux Of Cambodian, US Relations, Says Sihanouk

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, Sept. 5, (AP).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said Sunday he is prepared to resume diplomatic relations with the United States if the United States agrees to respect Cambodian territorial integrity.

Sihanouk spoke at length on Cambodian-American relations and other subject at a luncheon given for about 20 journalists and aides in his sumptuous Chamcarom villa at the edge of Phnom Penh.

He spoke vigorously and almost without interruption for more than two hours. His major point was that the United States and all other countries should respect Cambodia's territorial integrity within its present frontiers.

He defined the frontiers as including the area which is under Cambodian administration.

Relations between the United States and Cambodia broke down in early 1965, largely over incidents on the frontier with South Vietnam.

CONDITIONS

Sihanouk said the United States must first fulfill three conditions before relations could be normalized:

"First that they respect our present frontiers, secondly that

they stop the bombings and thirdly that they pay for damages caused."

But now, Sihanouk said, he no longer insists on damages and, he added "I will not even insist on a halt in bombings but only if the Americans give us anti-aircraft guns so we can shoot them down," he added with vigorous gestures and a smile.

But there was no doubt that Sihanouk attaches over all importance in his foreign relations to respect for his borders.

HARRIMAN'S VISIT

Discussing the visit of roving Ambassador Averell Harriman, indefinitely postponed after a frontier bombing incident Aug. 2, Sihanouk said that if the bombings stop, Harriman could come. But for now, he said, the visit is not possible.

Sihanouk spoke of frontier negotiations now going on between Cambodia and the Vietnamese National Liberation Front (FLN).

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Planning Minister Inspects Pakhtia Forestry Projects

JAJI, Pakhtia, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Planning Minister Abdul Hakim Ziaee, President of the Tribal Affairs Department Mohammad Khalid Roshan, accompanied by Gen. Mohammad Azim, Governor and President of the Pakhtia Development Authority, and head of the Department of Forests and Green Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Mohammad Moheesen Keshtiar last night arrived in Jaji, from Jaji Maidan and Chamkani Woleswalis of Pakhtia, to inspect the reforestation project in Kotgai of Jaji woleswali.

On his way to Jaji from Khost, the Planning Minister spoke about government development plans undertaken in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty in Jaji Maidan and Chamkani, urging the people to cooperate with the government in order to ensure a successful outcome of these projects.

Janat Khan Gharwal, a Jaji resident, and President of Paeshaney Tejaraty Bank, Mohammad Wakil, Chamkani's Deputy in the Wolesi Jirgha expressed gratitude, on behalf of the people to His Majesty pledging every possible means of cooperation in implementing the development plans.

Afghanistan Takes Part in Trade Fair

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan is taking part in the W. Berlin trade fair which will open in three days. Abdul Hadi Sufizada and Malika Seraj, who will manage the Afghan pavilion left Kabul for the FRG yesterday.

Handicrafts, as well as agricultural and industrial products of the country will be exhibited at the fair.

This is the second time Afghanistan has participated in international fairs in FRG.

Chinese Protest Jakarta Actions

PEKING, Sept. 5, (Hsinhua).—The Chinese embassy in Jakarta, in a note to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry on Sept. 1 lodged a serious protest with the Indonesian government against the unjustifiable expulsion of the principals of schools of Chinese nationals in West Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan and some other places.

This is an "extremely reactionary and unjustifiable anti-Chinese measures", the note says. It is a new step taken to worsen still further the relations between the two countries.

"The embassy sternly demands that the Indonesian government immediately stop the persecution of the principals of schools run by Chinese nationals and of other Chinese nationals, immediately revoke the order on the expulsion of those principals, and guarantee against any infringement upon their right to residence and their personal safety," the note says.

The note points out that the principals of the schools of Chinese nationals have been living in Indonesia for a long time. Some of them were born in Indonesia and many others have since been granted the right to permanent residence.

They all have papers required by law and, in administering their schools, have always abided by the stipulations laid down by the department of the Indonesian government supervising alien education.

They have made positive contributions to the training of various kinds of personnel for service to the local population, and also to the cultural exchanges between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples. Their diligent work and friendly attitude have always been praised by the local people.

The note points out that such an action taken by the Indonesian authorities "runs counter to the elementary principles governing international relations. It serves only to prove once again that you are so weak that you can get along only by resorting to highhandedness."

Traffic Deaths Soar In US Labour Holiday

CHICAGO, Illinois, Sept. 5, (AP).—Traffic deaths soared on U.S. highways Sunday at a pace far surpassing last year's record total for the Labour Day holiday weekend. The death toll reached 362.

A spokesman of the National Safety Council said traffic deaths have been running around 20 per cent higher than last year's holiday figure.

"If the pace continues the final total will be at the highest end of our advance estimate," the spokesman said. That was between 530 and 630 deaths.



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Food For Thought

Love and business and family and
religion and art and patriotism are
nothing but shadows of words when
a man's starving.

—O. Henry

The Commonwealth And Rhodesia

The British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference begins in London tomorrow. One of the important issues which is likely to be discussed at the conference is Rhodesia, where the Smith regime has openly raised the banner against all norms of decency and respect for human rights. Together with the Verwoerd regime in South Africa and the Salazar regime in Angola, Smith is trying to legalise and perpetuate a reign of terror undermining the rights and aspirations of the majority of Africans in Southern Rhodesia. The African members of the Commonwealth are likely to insist that Britain should use force to defeat the Smith regime and ensure the constitutional rights of the black Rhodesians.

Britain, it may be recalled, has cold-shouldered such demands in the past. Political observers are of the opinion that Britain can never be persuaded to use force in Rhodesia, since in the final analysis it would mean for the British people a call to arms against their own kin.

Ugandan President Milton Obote, before leaving for London, declared that since the sanctions imposed by Britain against Rhodesia did not prove useful, the matter should be transferred to the United Nations. This will not be the first time that the United Nations has had to deal with the Rhodesian issue. The last time the matter was referred to the world body the General Assembly recommended imposition of economic sanctions against Rhodesia and gave Britain the necessary mandate to

carry out effectively the Rhodesian trade embargo.

However, the sanctions have not been effective, since Rhodesia has been able to conduct its trade with the assistance of its partners in crime namely, South Africa and Portugal. Even the oil embargo, which, it was hoped, would paralyse the Smith regime into submission, became ineffective, as oil shipments were delivered to the country by South Africa. Similarly Rhodesian tobacco and other export items are finding their way into the world market through disguised assistance of the South African government.

It is obvious that neither the world nor the majority of the Commonwealth countries are satisfied with this state of affairs and the steps that have been taken so far. Stronger measures are needed. Some members of the Commonwealth may suggest that Britain, after getting the approval of the United Nations should impose a trade embargo against South Africa as well. The step, if supported by other countries of the world trading with South Africa, will certainly add to the effectiveness of the economic sanctions.

We believe that the prolongation of the status quo in Southern Rhodesia will help the illegal Smith regime to strengthen and consolidate its position and the sooner it is brought to its knees the better. The African countries may try to work out an African solution for the problem without consultation or assistance from Britain.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the decision of United Nations Secretary-General U Thant not to accept another term when his present one ends on November 3rd this year. After recounting the Secretary General's achievements in dealing with the various questions threatening world peace, the editorial said U Thant's decision to resign at the end of his term is likely to create new problems in finding a replacement for him.

It said the man who becomes Secretary-General must gain the confidence of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and be acceptable to the major world powers, which, in the midst of contradictory ideologies, is not easy. In conclusion the editorial hoped U Thant will change his mind and accept this difficult job for another term.

Yesterday's Islah and Heywod both wrote editorials on the hazards of narcotic and drug addiction. Islah stressed at length that human beings differ from animal in their intellect and the power to think and that drug addiction damages the human mind and its reasoning powers.

It drags the addict into haze of hallucination and confines to a world of illusion divorced from all realities. It makes him fear and hate others and leads him to indulge in actions contrary to human nature and dignity. It creates health hazards and makes the addict an economic liability and a burden and threat to society.

Our people should resolutely struggle against drug addiction and defeat this spectre which is haunting our society, especially since our people have set foot on the threshold of a new life which requires clear thinking mental health, hard work and diligence, said the editorial.

Heywod on this subject said it was regrettable that a number of people indulge in drug and narcotic at a time when they are being called upon to contribute

to the social and economic progress of the country. We must confess, it went on, that so far nothing much has been done to fight addiction.

Although, it said, the government decided to ban the cultivation of plants from which opium and hashish are extracted and some farmers have stopped cultivating them, quite a number continue to grow them illegally. Such a non-cooperative attitude makes it difficult to

carry on the campaign against addiction successfully and paves the way for smuggling of opium and hashish into the country.

The editorial said verbal publicity should be accompanied by practical steps by the authorities to prohibit the production of such plants. The editorial also urged its readers to give up smoking hubble bubble and mouth snuff since they too pose health hazards.

WORLD PRESS

In an exclusive interview with Newsweek correspondent General Suharto expressed his opinion on the possibility of resuming Foreign Aid.

He said: "In the event that the U.S. is willing to help us stabilise our economy, we will gladly accept such aid, (but) the aid that we might be given should be aid without any strings."

"Because the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) caused stagnation in the production of food, clothing and medicine—the things people need to live—we have to restore all this. Indonesia is rich in natural resources, but we need capital, advanced technology and skills. What we want is aid in the form of credits to exploit our natural resources. And in the realisation of such credits, we need not only money but also foreign engineers and contractors."

"By using foreign engineers and contractors we will be assured that the projects will be completed on schedule and that the money is really used for the purpose intended. Also, from the very beginning of a project, the foreign counterpart should train Indonesian personnel so that they will eventually be capable of running the projects themselves."

"We will also gladly accept investments from private enter-

prise (but) they must be in line with our country's economic policy. By this I mean that I do not want the type of foreign investments we used to have before the war under Dutch rule."

"We need military aid but we do not stress military aid in the form of weapons... What we need is aid which can help our military to perform their civic missions. The Indonesian Army doesn't only fight wars; it also helps the people to develop the country—building roads, bridges, telecommunications."

"Corruption exist in any country and, of course, we will try to do our best to eliminate this by improving the organisation agencies through better management and supervision. At the same time, we intend to take steps against people who think only of their own benefit."

"Our intention is to build up a greater Maphilindo, which means we would like to unite with the Malay race and other friendly neighboring countries."

As an Asian country we are not very happy to see a situation like the one in Vietnam, and we hope it can be settled soon... If Indonesia can contribute its share in the peaceful settlement of this matter, we will be glad to do it."

Afghanistan Nears End Of Second Plan

The following is the second part of the text of a speech delivered by Planning Minister Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee on the evening of August 24 on the 48th independence anniversary.

As a number of projects were transferred from the First Plan to the Second Plan after they had reached a decisive stage, and as adequate state revenues and revenues from commodity loans were not available, the government resorted to borrowing from the Central Bank in the early years of the Second Plan. From 1963 onward, as a result of measures taken by the government for monetary, commercial and financial reform, the situation began to improve and the drawing from the Central Bank gradually decreased.

The volume of credit in 1962 was 1056 million af. While in 1963 it decreased to 985 million, and in 1964 to 649 millions af.

The amount of credit from the Central Bank in 1965 was negligible and in 1966 it is expected to be even less.

As a result of financial reforms undertaken by the government state revenues increased year by year. State revenues in 1962, including income from commodity loans, amounted to 2322 million af. This figure rose to 4500 million af in 1965 and it is estimated to rise to 4950 million in the current Afghan year.

Total state revenues in the five years of the Second Plan will amount to 15.7 billion af. This is 4 per cent more than the figure originally estimated.

Regular state expenses and repayment of loans in the five years of the Plan are estimated at 13.6 billion af. But actual appropriations and the budget for the current year show that the state's regular expenditure will amount to only 12.6 billion af., although higher expenses have resulted from

the change in the exchange rate, and the increase in the price of material and services. Because of the economy measures taken by the government regular expenditure in the five year period was about 10 per cent less than the original estimates. This resulted in smaller drawings from the Central Bank than first estimated.

I would also like to mention that even though the government had the growth of the economy in mind by increasing local revenues and through foreign assistance, the country's budget in recent years has been balanced. From 1963 onward, with better organisation and by implementing the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund the tax collection system was reformed to balance the budget increasing output and improving the economy.

Economic Reform

Some of the measures were: An increase in the surcharge on imports, increasing in land tax, promulgation of a new income tax law, and reformation of the foreign exchange surrender system.

The rise in the prices of commodities and in the free exchange rate which in recent years has attracted the attention of all circles was something expected. Every country, especially a developing nation which embarks on rapid development, must expect these changes. Economic development brings such a situation. But despite this, as the figures suggest, the situation is not critical and it is improving. In the last years of the Plan the government has attempted to create an equilibrium between the supply of money and development efforts.

As a result of these measures the government is now in control of the monetary situation of the country and relative economic stability has been achieved. Distribution of real expenses in various sectors of

the economy and for social services shows that in the course of the Second Plan the appropriation for transportation was larger. The reason for this was the transference of a number of road building projects from the First to the Second. These include:

—Torghundi—Herat—Kandahar highway (679 km).
—Spin-Boldak—Kandahar-Kabul highway (604 km).
—Kabul—Jabul Seraj highway (68 km).
—Salang highway (107 km, including a 2.8 km. tunnel and some 8 km of galleries).
—Doushi—Sherkhan Bandar highway (204 km).
—Tourkham-Kabul highway (232 km).

Thus, in the five year period covered by the Second Plan, 2000 km. asphalted roads were completed. Furthermore, in the last year of the Plan work was begun on the Puli Khumri—Shiberghan, Herat—Islam Kala highways and preliminary surveys were made for the Kabul—Herat highway via Hazarajat, and Kunar province roads.

Airports were built in Kabul, Kandahar, Bagram, Shindand, Herat, Mazari Sharif, Kunduz and Jalalabad.

Communications

In the field of the development of means of communications under the Second Plan the automatic telephone exchange station of Kandahar was put in operation. The number of telephones handled by the exchange at Kabul increased from 5,000 to 12,000 and new exchange stations in Mazari Sharif and Herat are under construction.

Telephone links were established between Kabul and Delhi, Moscow, London, Paris, Peking and Frankfurt. Radio telephone and radio telegraph links were expanded by the installation of three new transmitters.

(To be continued.)

UN And The Role Of The Secretary General

Following is the text of statement by U Thant, United Nations Secretary General, transmitted to delegations of all member states and released to press on Thursday:

Members of organisation are aware that my term as Secretary General of United Nations expires on November 3, 1966. During recent months I have had exchanges of views with many of them, including in some instances with heads of states and government. I believe that it would be proper for me and helpful to governments of member states to make my own decision known at the present time.

In this connection it may be pertinent to recall that in the first instance I was appointed acting Secretary General of United Nations for the unfinished term of Dag Hammarskjöld from November 3, 1961 to April 10, 1963. In November, 1962 when the question of extension of my term was under consideration many members of Security Council, as it was then constituted, asked me to accept a further term of five years from the date of expiry of that mandate until April, 10, 1968. I expressed my preference to serve a term of five years from November 3, 1961, the date of my appointment as acting Secretary General, to November 3, 1966. In taking this attitude I had two considerations in mind. One was to reinforce the practice already established, that the normal term of Secretary General should be five years; the other was my reluctance to accept a commitment to serve as Secretary General for a longer period than five years.

I would also like to avail myself of this occasion to refer briefly to some of the problems which the organisation had to face since I was first appointed to this office. Though I am making these observations at this time I do not wish to relate them

to the variety of considerations—personal official and political—which, as I have explained more than once, have influenced my own decision.

Members of organisation may remember that on November 30, 1962 when I accepted extension of my term to November 3, 1966 I referred to statement I had made earlier that my decision to accept the position of Secretary General for a longer term would be governed primarily by a few considerations: including the prospects of an early settlement of the Congo problem, the prospects of stability of this world organisation as a potent force for peace, and the prospects of my playing a humble part in bringing about a more favourable atmosphere for the easing of tension.

Members of the organisation are surely aware of my abiding concern for peace during 58 months that I have been in office. Hopes and prospects have risen and fallen. Many times the world situation appears to me to be extremely serious. The State of affairs in south east Asia is already a source of grave concern and is bound to be source of even greater anxiety not only to parties directly involved and to major powers but also to other members of the organisation. It is of deepest concern to me personally.

The cruelty of this war and this suffering it has caused people of Vietnam are a constant reproach to the conscience of humanity today. It seems to me as it has seemed for many months that the pressure of events is remorselessly leading towards a major war while efforts to reverse that trend are lagging disastrously behind.

In my view the tragic error is being repeated of relying on force and military means in a deceptive pursuit of peace. I am convinced that peace in south east Asia can be obtained only through respect

of the principles agreed upon at Geneva in 1954 and indeed for those contained in Charter of the United Nations.

Elsewhere in the world too, there are signs of growing tension. While the situation in Europe has shown signs of improvement, the state of affairs in many other parts of the world has undergone some deterioration.

The increasing imbalance in the world economic situation to which I have constantly drawn attention most recently in my statement to economic and social council can only add to clear and present dangers.

I now come to the question of my own plans for the future. I have been greatly touched, indeed overwhelmed, with the many kind references to my work.

Looking back over the work of the United Nations during last 58 months I feel unsatisfied in saying that a measure of progress has been made in some of these respects.

In particular while financial solvency of the organisation has not yet been assured there is no longer the same sense of crisis and anxiety about it. I am still hopeful that in line with the decisions taken earlier by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the General Assembly and in light of the recent report of an ad hoc committee of experts to examine the finances of United Nations which will place the organisation on the basis of complete solvency so that it can face the great tasks ahead with confidence.

The need of the United Nations for solvency does not however apply to question of finances alone. A lack of new ideas and fresh initiatives and weakness of will to find means of strengthening and expanding genuine international cooperation would have had even more serious consequences. In respect of one of its im-

(Continued on page 4)

Britain Prepares To Quit The Far East

Britain is beginning to withdraw from the Far East—the first bomber squadrons are already flying home. Officially, 15,000 to 20,000 of Britain's 50,000 troops in Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong will be withdrawn in the next year or so, as a result of the end of confrontation between Malaysia and Indonesia.

But some observers wonder what may happen to the 30,000-odd troops who will be left, most of them in Singapore, with no apparent tasks to perform at all. Assuming confrontation really is over, and the British are not going to change present policy and send troops to Vietnam or Thailand, will any British Government be able to leave such a large force so far from home with nothing to do?

Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Defence Minister, Denis Healey, apparently feel the troops will stay, no matter what. Wilson thinks that the troops might be used in UN operations, and he likes the idea of a British presence in

Asia. It calms his Australian and New Zealand allies, and gives him a louder voice in international councils.

But these were easier thoughts to think when confrontation continued. One often heard in London that nothing could be decided until Sukarno realised his folly, and gave up the fight for Sarawak and Sabah. Now Sukarno is apparently replaced by men will give up that right, at least for a while.

So the obvious excuse for keeping large numbers of troops in Asia is gone. This may not be crucial, but there are a number of factors which could now act to make the end of confrontation a turning point for British policy.

The strongest is the state of the British economy.

Another possibility, is that Britain will be asked to leave Malaysia and Singapore.

A more nationalistic leader in Malaysia than Tunku Abdul Rahman (who is admitted to be "anachronistic") could easily feel that

British troops were more of a liability than they were worth—in effect, the Tunku has decided as much by asking the British to leave Sabah and Sarawak now that confrontation seems to be over.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew wants the huge British base in Singapore, primarily for the money and the prestige it brings him. But Lee's position is anything but firm in the long run, and who knows what the liabilities of a Western base in Asia may become in the years ahead from the Asian point of view?

One possibility already being widely discussed is to move Britain's far east forces to Australia. That, after all, would put them where they are most wanted, and get them off the ticklish Asian mainland.

The proposition that they can simply stay where they are seems at best debatable—unless some problem develops for which this unusual contingent is ideally suited. But other than a revival of confrontation, no such problem is foreseeable. (Washington Post).

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Women In The PM's Reform Programme

By Hafiza Hassan

Prime Minister Mawlawi's speech during Jashen explaining his philosophy of progressive democracy aimed at raising the material and spiritual standards of the country referred on several occasions to the advancement and education of women.

Women in Afghanistan, I am sure, both welcome and intend to cooperate with the challenging programme envisaged in the philosophy of progressive democracy.

In the field of education the Prime Minister has stressed the issue of balance. This means that balance must be maintained between primary and secondary education, expansion and between the educational standards of the different regions of the country.

It also suggests that a balanced programme will be set up in the education of boys and girls. It is evident in his specific reference to girls when the Prime Minister said all these efforts should be aimed at raising the educational level and acquiring technical and vocational skills.

"Throughout the country, Afghan boys and girls, as the greatest moving force, will have the opportunity to prepare themselves for future service and to contribute in the struggle against poverty, disease and ignorance."

The Prime Minister's speech, should also be good news to working mothers. Because more and more employment opportunities will be created and efforts will be made to secure acceptable housing, food and essential social services for workers and their families so that minimum living conditions will prevail during periods of unemployment, sickness, injury, widowhood and old age while working conditions will be improved and health and physical hazards eliminated.

As time goes by more and more women will start working in various governmental and industrial organisations. The fact that attention is being paid to improving working conditions as well as wages should provide greater incentive for working and earning a living among our men and women alike.

Family protection is another aspect of the Prime Minister's reform programme which concerns women. This is indeed essential since the family is the fundamental unit of the society.

Providing pre-natal and post-natal medical care and advice is a sure way of bringing healthier children into society and safeguarding the health of their mothers.

ZARGHOONA HIGH SCHOOL SETS UP MODEL HOUSE

Home economics is a subject vigorously taught in various high schools in the capital. The Zarghoona high school has built a model home where tailoring, knitting, nutrition, child care, home management and cooking classes are held.

Principal of the school, Mrs. Habiba Samadi told the Kabul Times, in an interview, that previously these subjects were taught in ordinary classrooms. But since a majority of the girls enrolled were in the habit of leaving the school and getting married before graduation it was felt that more attention should be paid to home economics so that the students would be better equipped to assume their roles as mothers and wives and the responsibility for running their homes.

That is why, she said, the school administration urged the Ministry of Education two years ago to build an annex to the school along the lines of a model home. The annex is now complete. The outside walls are painted grey and red with curtains made from homemade material hanging elegantly on the windows.

Elegance and simplicity are the main impressions one receives from the way the model house is furnished. There is a hallway with a square table piled with various magazines and publications which concerns home management.

The living room is furnished tastefully with furniture made of ordinary wood. The seats and the back of the arm chairs and couches are made of straw matting. The only foreign made item of furniture in the living room is the linoleum for the floor.

The dining room contains a large table covered with table cloth made by students. There are napkins to match the table cloth. A well organised cupboard and a serving table constitute the rest of furniture in this room.

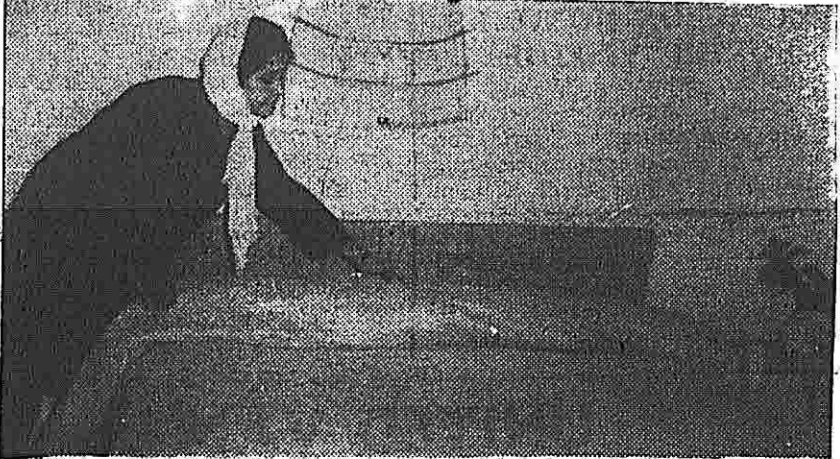
The kitchen, for training purposes much larger than an ordinary home kitchen would be, is equipped with modern facilities such as an electric cooker, sink with hot and cold running water pots and pans and other utensils donated by the Asia Foundation and the former President of the Diplomatic Wives Association, Mrs. John Milton Steeves.

The bed room was even more striking. The double bed was again made of ordinary wood with straw matting. The bedside tables as well as the dressing table were also made of similar material. Mrs. Samadi said that all furniture in the model house cost only afis. 14,000.

Girls leaving Zarghoona high school before or after graduation should make excellent housewives judging by the efforts made by the school administration in promoting home economics.



Students learn how to grind meat as part of their cooking class.



Straw matting decorates foot and head of bed in model home.

US Negro Women Overcoming Dual Handicaps Of Race, Sex

Negro women in the United States have long suffered discrimination on two counts: because they were black, and because they were women. But, a leading Negro journal says, things have improved considerably over the last 25 years and "the future is truly bright" for the Negro woman today.

Ebony magazine made a survey in depth of the status of American Negro women for its current (August) issue. Ebony sums the situation up in these words:

"Throughout her long fight for economic survival and uplift in America, the Negro woman has had to bear two heavy crosses—sex and colour. Where white women have had to contend primarily with the disadvantages of belonging to the traditionally disadvantaged female group, Negro women have been socially retarded, economically exploited and denied opportunity not only because they were non-males but because their skin colour exposed them to a special, even more cruel, persecution. All of the disabilities imposed on white women by a male-controlled society were inherited by Negro women and, combined with the racial handicaps flowing from being black in a racist world, made life for generations all out intolerable.

"Negro women now play an increasingly significant role in the nation's economy and have made enormous strides since their emancipation from chattel slavery. But it has been a long and difficult, uphill struggle. The last 25 years have been the most decisive in the economic history of the Negro woman; during that period Negro women workers recorded the greatest and most consistent improvement. It is not coincidental but highly relevant that the last quarter of a century has seen both far-reaching changes in the status of women and the massive strides towards the goal of full equality for the Negro population generally."

Negro women intellectuals have distinct problems of their own in this country, Ebony reveals. A separate study by Ponchitta Pierce asserts:

"The Negro woman intellectual is easily one of the most misunderstood, unappreciated and problem-

ridden of all God's creatures. In fact, if it were left to many Negro males alone to decide, she would not even exist."

The Ebony report notes that conflicts between intellectual women and husbands who do not match their brain power have been "recorded throughout Negro history." It adds that intellectual women may seek any of a wide variety of solutions:

"She may seek a man who is economically, socially and educationally compatible and who happens to be Negro. She may turn to another race, often giving more than she receives. She may wind up with a 'shadow' husband who, while not her equal, at least doesn't impede her progress. Note must be taken, however, of the husbands who, while they seem shadow figures, are the real reasons for their wives' recognition as intellectuals and/or leaders. Failing in any of the above, the Negro woman generally decides to bypass marriage completely (by becoming lesbian or celibate) or to take a lover."

Ebony reports that there are 648,000 more Negro women than men in the U.S., with women, percentage-wise, boasting more higher education, but adds that Negro men have been catching up in the education field with more Negro males than females now enrolled in the nation's colleges.

The Ebony survey said that Negro women as a group have made important economic gains in the last 20 years, "but there are many barriers yet to be overcome. They face, along with white women, the still formidable hurdle of discrimination because of sex."

But, Ebony adds, the economic outlook for Negro women is "brighter today than at any time in history," partly because of recent federal laws attempting to equalise pay rates of men and women workers. The most pressing task, Ebony says, is closing the gap between the income levels of white and Negro women. A statistical comparison using 1964 figures shows that the annual income of the white woman employed full time was \$3,859, while the Negro woman averaged only \$2,647 a year.

Continued on Page 4

Beginning this week the women's page will be edited by Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, Director General of Information in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Reading Instruction For Four-Year Olds

In the future four-year olds in the Federal Republic of Germany will be taught how to read. This is the revolutionary plan of Professor Dr. Werner Correll, director of the first university institute for programmed instruction. With new methods adapted to our technical age, Professor Correll is searching for means of counter-acting the increasing shortage of teachers and the growing amount of subject matter.

"Productive year of intellectual development in children remain unused" and "schools are too good to waste time on learning how to read", these are opinions with which Professor Correll likes to shock conservative school teachers.

The 38-year-old scholar, who is one of the most progressive and active members of the younger generation of scholars, received his decisive impulses during a three-year study period in the United States.

For some time, he was the assistant of Professor Fred Skinner of Harvard University, who is considered the initiator of programmed learning. Professor Correll was able to evaluate his experiences gained in the USA and the results of his own instruction and research work on his return to Germany when he was appointed director of the first Institute for Programmed Learning at the Justus Liebig University in Giessen.

What would certainly be considered modest in the United States but revolutionary for Europe, is the practical work and testing of an instruction machine in Giessen. It is to teach pre-school children the high art of reading. Not much larger than a typewriter, this modern technical "wizard" can even be purchased by well-to-do parents who want to instruct their children (DM 500 dollars).

themselves for the price of 2,000

Should the machine prove to be successful, it will be installed in state kindergartens. In a cleverly compiled combination of explanations, instructions and assignments via earphones—at the same time drawings, word or letter pictures appear on a paper roll with a keyboard that is worked by the child—four-year olds learn how to read fluently while playing.

Professor Correll does not doubt that the mounting of the first Giessen instruction machine is but a beginning. Despite considerable resistance and the still widely-felt aversion of many teachers to use this type of machine, schools will be forced to become more modern and to keep up with progress if they want to be able to master the ever-growing amount of teaching subject matter. Children who know how to read on entering school are more alert, productive and receptive.

But programmes should also be worked out for later stages of instruction that would convey the entire course of study with the help of computers. The teacher could then decide on how to present points of view and discussions that would help the pupils, some of whom would be more advanced than others, to form a group and at the same time further the individual pupil's intellectual development.

Misses Mehria and Nouria Return From Australia

KABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—Misses Mehria Rafiq and Nouria Ali returned from Australia yesterday where they studied English for 10 months under a Colombo Plan programme.



Cautious Approval For Pill

Birth control pills, now used by as many as 6 million American women, were given cautious Federal approval this week as the best contraceptive available.

The Food and Drug Administration reported after a nine-month study that scientific research was still inadequate to prove or disprove claims to target side effects.

On recommendation of a 10 member advisory committee of leading obstetricians and gynecologists, the FDA said it would lift its current requirement that manufacturers recommend that women do not use the pills for more than two years.

Dr. James L. Goddard, the FDA Commissioner, said "there is no scientific justification for the present restrictions."

At the same time, a ranking agency official said the FDA would continue to caution physicians throughout the nation against the possibility of side effects, resulting from the use of the pills.

"In the final analysis, each physician must evaluate the advantage and the risks of this method of contraception in comparison with other available methods or with no contraception at all," the report said.

The report was compiled on the basis of available statistics and results of scientific research, it was on the same basis that an advisory committee to the U.S. Surgeon-General reported three years ago there was a connection between cigarette smoking and certain deadly diseases, including lung cancer.

In the case of birth control pills, the FDA's advisers were much less certain about possible side effects, one said "We wanted to place a yellow light of caution on the usage without causing a panic."

Put another way, he said, the report's conclusion that there was no scientific data to prove the pills unsafe for human use could just as well have been worded, "no data to prove the compounds safe for human use."

The FDA, which regarded the report as preliminary, said it planned to conduct an expanded study of use of the pills involving controlled groups of up to half-million women. No deadline was set, but the study could last as long as 10 years.

The committee was unanimous and emphatic about the effectiveness of the pill as a contraceptive. "We feel the pills are 99 and a fraction per cent effective," one member said.

A side result of the study was the scientific discovery, as reported at a news conference, that diaphragms were not as effective as long

believed.

The study showed that between 10 and 16 women out of 100 who relied on diaphragms, a rubber disc designed to seal the entrance to the womb, risked unwanted pregnancies.

Oral contraceptives also provided greater protection against pregnancy than the comparatively new intrauterine device (IUD), a plastic coil inserted in the cervix the FDA said.

A committee member said studies showed that four out of 100 women using the IUD were apt to become pregnant.

Despite its findings that the pills were safe for human use, the committee said, "It has nevertheless taken full cognizance of certain very infrequent but serious side effects and of possible theoretic risks suggested by animal experimental data and by some of the metabolic changes in human beings."

The committee acknowledged the need for more controlled scientific studies before it could reach any accurate conclusions about the pill.

FDA Commissioner Goddard said the time restriction on use of the pills probably would be lifted within 90 days. He also said the FDA intended to require uniform labelling within the next 90 days to eliminate some manufacturers' claims that the pills are effective in areas other than contraception.

As an example, the report said there was no scientific data to prove claims the pills cured acne, avoided the symptoms of menopause or warded off liver ailments. Nor, it added, was there any data to back some claims the pills helped women who habitually aborted during pregnancy.

Of the more serious charges against the pill, the report said, there was insufficient data to prove or disprove the pills helped induce cancer or promoted blood clotting.

The committee said its study of the pills as a possible forerunner to breast cancer showed evidence for and against, but none of it conclusive.

While there appeared to be no increase in the incidence of breast cancer since the pills were introduced six years ago, there was experimental evidence that estrogens, used in the pills, produced breast cancer when given to animals in large doses.

"The relationship of the oral contraceptives to breast cancer in the human being is unknown," the report stated.

The same finding was reported for studies into the pills as a possible cause of or factor in cancer of the uterus and cervix.

Press On Women

Since one of the main purposes of this page is to inform the readers of the Kabul Times about the status of Afghan women, what they do at home at work and what is being done by the government to improve their lot, we feel it is appropriate to devote space regularly to what the vernacular press is doing to promote the advancement of women.

Beginning this week this page will be edited by Miss Hafiza Hassan, Director General of Information at the Ministry of Information and Culture. At her suggestion this new feature is being introduced.

The Afghan Women's Society publishes a monthly magazine called *Mermun*, which in Pashto means woman. The weekly magazine *Zhawandoon* carries special pages for women as do *Anis* and *Islah*, the two main daily newspapers in the capital.

Last Friday, for example *Islah* carried a page devoted to women. The page included a translation of an article from German sources giving a cross section of public opinion about marriage as a social institution.

An editorial on the same page discussed the role of kindergartens. It said more and more women having children under five are going to work. More often than not they do not have anyone at home to take care of their children.

When they go to the kindergarten they are often told that there are no vacancies. This is a problem which is growing steadily said the editorial.

It expressed the hope that concerned authorities will open new kindergartens and expand the facilities of present ones. The editorial also touched on the problem of transportation for the kindergarten children and hoped that a solution will be found. In other columns of the page articles on cosmetics and fashion appeared.

The weekly magazine *Zhawandoon* in one of its recent issues published an article by Jamila Amin, a graduate of the College of Journalism, criticising people for using the word 'siasar', which means 'black head', to represent women. This is a gross insult to the fair sex, said the article.

If 'black head' implies women are less intelligent than men, it is nothing but a misconception. If it literally means that women have black hair, men have black hair as well, so why should the term be used specifically for women.

The use of this word is a vestige of open discrimination against women and probably goes back to the time when a family used to mourn when a daughter was born. This practice must cease if we are to establish true equality between men and women in our society, said the article.

Variety Of Afghan Costumes



Afghanistan being the crossroads of Asia has been subject to conquest of many conquerors and has been the meeting place of many civilisations originating in the East and the West. These conquests and civilisations have left their imprint on the social and cultural lives of our people. The fact that the country is mountainous and communication until very recent years difficult and slow between various districts and provinces, the food and dress customs in each district have remained distinct and have kept their original form. That is why a variety of costumes are to be found in this country each differing from one another according to the locality and history of the area in which they are popular.

This picture shows the first three students from the United States here on a student exchange programme of the American Field Service (AFS) who left for home last week. They are (left to right) Roger Bason wearing the Afghan national dress popular in southern parts of the country. The jacket is generally available at Gardez and Khost; Nancy Jane Stokes and Pandora Jacobus are wearing costumes popular in the eastern parts of the country. The costume is generally worn with a lot of silver jewellery. Nancy is holding a *poostincha*, which is made of sheep skin by the people of Ghazni. Women do the embroidery work on these *poostinchas* which are both warm and colourful during the winter. She also carries a leather purse made locally in Kabul.

South Vietnamese Claim 221 Viet Cong Killed In Heavy Fighting In Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Sept. 5, (AP).—South Vietnamese troops ran into a Viet Cong force of between 500 and 600 men Sunday in the Mekong delta 120 miles (193 km) southwest of Saigon and heavy fighting broke out.

By nightfall, government troops had killed 221 of the enemy, captured 11 and seized a large cache of arms and military supplies, a South Vietnamese spokesman said.

Government casualties were reported as light. The South Vietnamese force was described as of several battalions in strength.

Fighting elsewhere was light. In Saigon, the U.S. command issued an "increased alert" order to its forces to cope with a threatened

rise in Viet Cong terrorist activity before the national elections next Sunday.

No Leave Passes

No leave passes will be issued to the 303,000 U.S. troops here from now until the day after the elections.

The order issued by U.S. military headquarters is also aimed at keeping U.S. servicemen from becoming involved in the elections.

U.S. troops and Defence Department civilians were ordered to remain in their places of duty and stay off the streets except in performance of their duties.

In the war, a 10-day lull persisted and only small group actions were reported. In scattered skirmishes, allied and South Vietnamese troops reported killing nearly 100 Viet Cong.

U.S. B-52 bombers struck at noon Sunday at two targets about a mile (1.6 km) south of the demilitarized zone separating North and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel. The big bombers hit at North Vietnamese infiltration routes and a supply area 20 miles (32 km) northwest of Dong Ha in northernmost Quang Tri Province.

In air action against North Vietnam Saturday, U.S. pilots flew 130 missions, concentrating on oil and supply storage and transportation facilities.

In these air raids, pilots claimed damage or destruction of 34 barges, 22 bridges, 10 anti-aircraft gun positions, three radar sites and 16 trucks. They also reported destroying 10 warehouses.

U.S. Base Shelled

At An Khe, 250 miles from Saigon, Viet Cong guerrillas shelled the base camp of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division with about 40 rounds of mortar fire Saturday night. A U.S. spokesman said there was moderate damage to aircraft on the base airfield and that U.S. casualties were light.

The Cavalrymen, sweeping out the next day, found four Viet Cong mortar positions but made no contact with the guerrillas.

Tass quoted a Hanoi claim that anti-aircraft gunners of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam shot down three American planes north of Hanoi yesterday. One pilot was taken prisoner.

Three more American planes were shot down during American air raids on populated localities and industrial installations elsewhere.

According to a DPA report, North Vietnam's main communist newspaper, Nhan Dan, yesterday commended French President Charles de Gaulle for having "refuted the Johnson clique's deceitful allegations about war and peace in Vietnam."

In an editorial the paper said in his speech in Phnom Penh Thursday de Gaulle had "sternly condemned the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression."

De Gaulle had denounced "the

U.S. ruling circles for nurturing illusions concerning the use of force."

Both de Gaulle and his host, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, were right in their views on Vietnam, and their statements again proved that the Vietnamese people enjoyed the "ever-growing sympathy and support of the whole world," the paper added.

Seed Cleaning Machine Installed In Mazar

MAZARI SHARIF, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—A seed cleaning machine which processes a third of a ton in one hour has been installed at a Mazari-Sharif experimental farm.

The machine is for the use of Balkh farmers to clean their seeds so that poor yields due to unclean seeds will be prevented. All operational expenses of the machine will be paid for by the provincial department of agriculture and irrigation.

National Fund

Continued from Page 1
tions on auditing and will be inspected by the Finance Ministry and the auditing department of the Prime Ministry.

Article 9:
After this ordinance becomes law all donations, except those going to the Red Crescent Society, will be included in the National Fund.

Article 10:
All of donations are voluntary.

Article 11:
The National Fund, except for the Red Crescent Society, will be the sole organization authorized to collect donations.

Article 12:
In case it is necessary to collect a specified sum for a specific purpose, donations for that purpose will be paid to the National Welfare Fund for the specific purpose for subsequent authorization by the Fund.

Article 13:
Except the Red Crescent Society, sources other than the National Fund cannot accept foreign donations.

Erhard Returns

Continued from Page 1
In this situation a lot of questions about the FRG's military role are bound to be raised at the committee.

Party politics come into it too. Among the committee's leading members is Helmut Schmidt, a rising leader of the opposition socialist party and one of the country's top defence theorists. He can be expected to probe deeply into anything that might embarrass Hassel and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

US-Cambodia

Continued from Page 1
but he said he would not be able to predict when an agreement would be signed, and added:

"Some of my negotiators are being more difficult about our frontiers than I am."

"When an agreement is signed with the PNL respecting our present frontiers," he said, "I will want all countries to agree to them."

"If not," he said, "relations with them could not continue." Sihanouk said that when de Gaulle in his Thursday speech called on the United States to pull its troops out of Vietnam, some observers wondered why the same call was not addressed to North Vietnam.

"It was the Americans who first intervened militarily in South Vietnam," he said. "It was only after the Americans came that North Vietnamese forces started going South."

Atlantic-Pacific 'Cocktail' May Harm Sea Life

TOKYO, Sept. 5.—Scientists are worried about what may happen to sea life should the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans mix through the proposed new canal across Central America.

At a Pacific science congress here, they said the result might have profound and irreversible consequences on the various forms of life in both oceans.

The scientists resolved to ask the governments involved in building the canal to carry out scientific surveys first to try to determine the possible effects.

TO LET

Modern house, tin roof, big garden, in Karte Wall. Contact: ALAMI, phone 23161.

CERCLE FRANCAIS

Think of it! A gay dancing party will be held at the "Cercle Francais" on September 15th. "Lucky Luke" will greet you at the entrance. Dress yourself like him. You will have fun! Reserve your table.

China Wins Singles Events In Peking Int. TT Tournament

PEKING, Sept. 5, (Hsinhua).—China in effect won the men's and women's singles events of the 1966 Peking international table tennis invitational tournament Sunday.

All the four quarter-final matches in the women's singles were won by Chinese players.

The doubles events went through the quarter-finals Sunday and the semi-finals will be staged this morning. One Japanese pair is still running for the men's doubles title, two Japanese pairs qualified for the semi-finals of the women's doubles and one pair each from Japan and N. Korea are left in the mixed doubles.

Competition on the penultimate day of the tournament was exceptionally keen since almost all the matches were played between top ranked international campaigners from China, Japan and Korea.

In what was described as one of the best men's singles matches of the tournament yesterday afternoon, China's Li Fu-Jung, number two on the world ranking list, outsmashed N. Korea's number two Kim Chang Ho in a blistering five-set match that kept the spectators on the edge of their seats.

In another thrilling match, China's Lin Hui-Ching, world women's doubles champion, defeated Noriko Yamanaka 21:13, 21:9 and 21:14 with her impenetrable defence marked by well placed shots.

Lin Hui-Ching's chops carrying a heavy spin caused a lot of trouble for the Japanese girl who either overdrove or hit into the net. The Chinese girl rarely hit but when she did she scored in nine out of ten cases.

World men's singles champion Chuang Tse-Tung had a very hard time when he met compatriot Su Kuo-Hsi in the semi-finals. Su Kuo-Hsi's shots carried such vicious spin that the ball often veered off and back to the table in a sideways loop, and it took Chuang Tse-Tung sometime to beat the diminutive chop defender in three sets.

The thrill-packed matches drew thunderous cheers from the enthusiastic weekend crowd that packed the 15,000-seat Peking workers Indoor Stadium.

RECEPTION HONOURS SOVIET VISITOR

ABUL, Sept. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Irrigation in the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry gave a reception yesterday in Paghman in honour of Kandim Utayev, Minister of Irrigation of Soviet Turkmenistan.

The Minister was also the guest of honour last night at a dinner given by the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society at the Spinzar Hotel.

WORLD BRIEFS

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 5, (AP).—The crippling strike situation Zambia's copper belt worsened Saturday with essential service workers joining 37,000 African miners who have stopped working. As the strikers continued to defy government and trade union appeals, the value of lost production from the walkout soared to 3.6 million pounds.

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 5, (AP).—Fahed Tambour, 35, of Jordan, won the Middle East heavyweight title Friday night when he outpointed 54-year-old veteran Adib Dessouki, also of Jordan, in a 10-round bout in the 2,000-year-old Roman amphitheater Dessouki, who had been champion since 1946, had several times challenged world heavyweight champions Sonny Liston, Floyd Patterson and Cassius Clay, but never received an answer. He weighed in at 253.5 pounds, Tambour at 242.5 pounds.

MOSCOW, Sept. 5, (Tass).—About 6,000 foreign students—1,500 students more than last year—will be studying in Soviet higher educational establishments this year. A total of 25,000 students from 128 countries will be trained in the Soviet Union this year, a Tass correspondent was told.

W. German Minister In Bucharest For Talks

BUCHAREST, Sept. 5, (DPA).—West German Economics Minister Kurt Schmuck arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit to Rumania, the first by a West German Minister to an Eastern bloc country other than the Soviet Union. Schmuck and his delegation were welcomed at Bucharest's Banasa airport by Rumanian Foreign Minister Gheorghe Ciocara, who himself had made a red-carpet visit to West Germany earlier this year.

Schmuck will sign a protocol enlarging an existing trade agreement, aiming to give Rumania a chance to balance her trade deficit in exchanges with West Germany.

The Rumanian Minister will also discuss steps for economic and technical cooperation with West Germany. He would like to have industrial firms set up in Rumania and third countries as joint West German-Rumanian ventures and also collaboration in setting up an automobile plant. He is also expected to sound out further possibilities for advances in mutual relations, which might ultimately lead to the establishment of full diplomatic ties between Rumania and West Germany.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 5, (AP).—Four persons—two shot to death and two with their throats slashed—were found by firemen in a burning apartment house Sunday. Police identified the victims as Albert Mearse, 72, his wife, 74, Michael Artz, 23, and his wife, 18.

PEKING, Sept. 5, (DPA).—People's Republic of China Party Chairman Mao Tse-Tung Saturday received Congolese (Brazzaville) National Assembly President, Georges Mouyabi, and members of the parliamentary delegation he heads. Chairman Mao had a "cordial and friendly" talk with them, Hsinhua news agency reported.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5, (DPA).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrived here yesterday to visit India for an exchange of views with Indian leaders. Malik, who was welcomed by External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh and Minister of State Dinesh Singh at Palam airport, said he hoped his visit would further strengthen existing relations between India and Indonesia. He later yesterday called on Vice-President Zakir Hussain.

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 5, (AP).—The Turkish government Sunday fixed the death toll in last month's disastrous earthquake in eastern Turkey at 2,394. Minister of Public Works Ethem Erdinc told a news conference that 1,747 persons were injured in the quake August 19. He said so far Turkey had received 10 million Turkish lira (about one million dollars) worth of aid for the quake victims.

DETROIT, Sept. 5, (AP).—Thomas C. Mann, former Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, is to become president and chief executive officer of the automobile manufacturers association (AMA).

TOKYO, Sept. 5, (AP).—Japanese weather officials said powerful typhoon Cora was located 422 miles (67 km) southeast of Miyao Island at 3 a.m. (GMT) Sunday Monday. Officials said the typhoon, packing 121 miles per hour centre winds, is expected to pass near Miyako and enter the East China sea. Miyako is in southern Ryukyus between Okinawa and Formosa.

Weather officials said the storm was moving west northwest at a slow pace of eight miles an hour.

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